



TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON

One Depot Plaza, Tarrytown, New York 10591-3605

Mayor
DREW FIXELL
Deputy Mayor
THOMAS T. BASHER

Trustees
THOMAS BUTLER
ROBERT HOYT
MARY McGEE
REBECCA McGOVERN
DOUGLAS ZOLLO

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR
914-631-1785
VILLAGE TREASURER
914-631-7873
VILLAGE CLERK
914-631-1652
VILLAGE ENGINEER
914-631-3668
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
914-631-0356

FAX NO. 914-909-1208

March 27, 2014

Delroy Taylor, P.E., Associate
Bureau of Environmental Quality
Westchester County Department of Health
25 Moore Avenue,
Village of Mount Kisco, NY 10549

RE: **Certification for Distribution of Lead Exceedence Notification**
Village of Tarrytown, NY

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In reference to your letter dated February 24, 2014, please accept this letter as the Certification for completion of the distribution process for the above referenced Notification.

Please be advised that the referenced Notification (copy attached) has been previously approved by the Health Department prior to distribution. The Notification has been distributed to the consumers as of March 24, 2014 by following means:

- Mailed to the consumers
- Posted in the Newspaper
- Placed in public places
- Placed on the Village Website

Delroy Taylor, P.E., Associate
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March 27, 2014

Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael S. Blau", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Michael S. Blau
Village Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Anna Stamm, P.E., NYSDOH
Michael J. McGarvey, P.E., Village Engineer, Village of Tarrytown
Howard Wessells, Superintendent, DPW, Village of Tarrytown
Steve Cowles, Chief Plant Operator, Shaft 10 Pump Station, Village of Tarrytown
Arshad Jalil, P.E., BCEE, Professional Consulting, LLC.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
FROM
The Journal News

CECILIA HERNANDEZ

being duly sworn says that he/she is the principal clerk of The Journal News, a newspaper published in the County of Westchester and State of New York, and the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the newspaper area(s) on the date(s) below:

Note: the code to the left of the run dates indicates the zone(s) that the ad was published. (See legend below)

ZONE
AC

DATE
03/24/2014

Signed

Cecilia Hernandez

Sworn to before me

This

20th day of *March* 20 *14*

Notary Public

LOLA M. HALL
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01HA6112693
Qualified in Westchester County
Commission Expires July 6, 2018

Legend:

Northern Area (AN):

Amawalk, Armonk, Baldwin Place, Bedford, Bedford Hills, Briarcliff Manor, Buchanan, Chappaqua, Crompond, Cross River, Croton Falls, Croton on Hudson, Goldens Bridge, Granite Springs, Jefferson Valley, Katonah, Lincolndale, Millwood, Mohegan Lake, Montrose, Mount Kisco, North Salem, Ossining, Peekskill, Pound Ridge, Purdys, Shenorock, Shrub Oak, Somers, South Salem, Verplanck, Waccabuc, Yorktown Heights, Brewster, Carmel, Cold Spring, Garrison, Lake Peekskill, Mahopac, Mahopac Falls, Putnam Valley, Patterson

Central Area (AC):

Ardsey, Ardsley on Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Greenburg, Harrison, Hartsdale, Hastings, Hastings on Hudson, Hawthorne, Irvington, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Pleasantville, Port Chester, Purchase, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, Thornwood, Valhalla, White Plains

Southern Area (AS):

Bronxville, Eastchester, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Pelham, Tuckahoe, Yonkers

Greater Westchester (GW or LGW):

Includes Northern area, Southern area and Central area. (See details below each area)

Westchester Rockland (WR):

Includes Greater Westchester area and Rockland area.

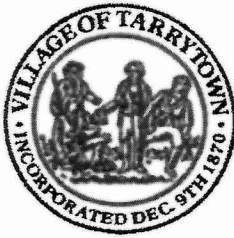
Rockland Area (AS, AR and RK):

Blauvelt, Congers, Garnerville, Haverstraw, Hillburn, Monsey, Nanuet, New City, Nyack, Orangeburg, Palisades, Pearl River, Piermont, Pomona, Sloatsburg, Sparkill, Spring Valley, Stony Point, Suffern, Tallman, Tappan, Thiells, Tomkins Cove, Valley Cottage, West Haverstraw, West Nyack

Express (XPWR):

Amawalk, Ardsley, Armonk, Baldwin Place, Bedford, Bedford Hills, Brewster, Briarcliff Manor, Bronxville, Buchanan, Carmel, Chappaqua, Cold Spring, Cortlandt Manor, Cross River, Croton-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Eastchester, Elmsford, Garrison, Goldens Bridge, Granite Springs, Harrison, Hartsdale, Hastings, Hawthorne, Irvington, Jefferson Valley, Katonah, Lake Peekskill, Larchmont, Mahopac, Mamaroneck, Millwood, Mohegan Lake, Montrose, Mount Kisco, New Rochelle, North Salem, Ossining, Patterson, Peekskill, Pelham, Pleasantville, Port Chester, Pound Ridge, Purchase, Purdy's, Putnam Valley, Rye, Scarsdale, Shrub Oak, Somers, South Salem, Tarrytown, Thornwood, Tuckahoe, Valhalla, Waccabuc, White Plains, Yorktown Heights, Blauvelt, Congers, Garnerville, Haverstraw, Hillburn, Monsey, Nanuet, New City, Nyack, Orangeburg, Palisades, Pearl River, Piermont, Pomona, Sloatsburg, Sparkill, Spring Valley, Stony Point, Suffern, Tallman, Tappan, Thiells, Tomkins Cove, Valley Cottage, West Haverstraw, West Nyack, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers

AD# 3568799



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DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

914-631-0356

FAX NO. 914-631-1571

March 14, 2014

**PUBLIC EDUCATION
LEAD IN DRINKING WATER
VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN**

(Part 5, Subpart 5-1, Section 5-1.44 New York State Sanitary Code)

Introduction:

The New York State Health Department and Village of Tarrytown are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the community have lead levels above the action level of 15 parts per billion, or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water. Under the State Sanitary Code we have installed a corrosion control system to minimize lead in your drinking water. We are also required to replace each lead service line that we control if the line contributes lead concentrations of more than 15 parts per billion after the installation of the corrosion inhibitor system. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please give us a call at (914-631-3668). This brochure explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Health effects of lead:

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery, porcelain, pewter and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. Also, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and try to make sure they only put food into their mouths.

Lead in drinking water:

Although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, lead in drinking water can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. It is estimated that drinking water can make up to 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. The sources of Lead Contamination are as under:

- (i) Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily because the corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the

water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and at times, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2 percent lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0 percent.

(ii) When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain high levels of lead.

Steps you can take in the home to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

(i) Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your own home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Some local approved environmental laboratories that provide this service are listed at the end of this document. For more information on having your water tested, please call (914-631-3668).

(ii) If a water test shows that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 parts per billion, then you should take the following precautions:

(a) Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has stood for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15 to 30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than \$0.86 per month. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash dishes, watering plants or other purposes that do not involve cooking and drinking. If you live in a high rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. The plumbing systems have more and sometimes larger pipes than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of lead and for advice on reducing the lead level.

(b) Do not to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold water tap and heat it on the stove.

(c) Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated.

(d) If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1986, notify the plumber who did the work and request replacement of the lead solder with lead-free solder. Also, notify the local office of the health department (914) 813-5000) and the Tarrytown DPW (914-631-0356) about the violation. Lead solder looks dull gray, and when scratched with a metal object looks shiny.

(e) Determine whether the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The public water system that delivers water to your home should maintain records of the materials located in the distribution system. If they do not have any records concerning your service line, try to contact the plumbing contractor who installed the service line. You usually can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the Village Building Department at (914-631-3668) that issues and keeps records of the building permits. If the plumbing contractor can't be located, hire a licensed plumber to determine if the service line is made of lead. A licensed plumber can also check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes or pipe fittings that contain lead.

(f) If you have a lead service line that connects your dwelling to the water main and it contributes more than 15 parts per billion of lead to your drinking water after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, we are required to replace the line. If the service line is only partially controlled by the Village, we are required to

replace the portion of the line under our control and we are required to provide you with information on how to replace your portion of the lead service line. We are also required to offer to replace your portion of the service line at your expense and take a follow-up tap sample within 14 days of the replacement. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, steel, iron, and plastic pipes.

(g) Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with the electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

(iii) The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test shows that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations more than 15 parts per billion after flushing and after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:

(a) Purchase or lease a home water treatment device to remove lead. Home treatment devices are limited because each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap. However, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit.

(b) Purchase, for drinking and cooking, bottled water that is certified by the New York State Department of Health.

(iv) You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

(a) Westchester County Department of Health (914-831-5000) can provide you with information about your community's water supply, a list of local certified laboratories, plus information about the health effects of lead and how to have your child's blood tested for lead.

(b) The Village Building Department (914-631-3668) can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home.

(v) The following is a list of certified laboratories in your area that you can call to have your water tested for lead.

1. Westchester County Department of Labs and Research 10 Dana Road Valhalla, New York 10595 (914-231-1620).
2. Yorktown Medical Labs, 321 Kear Street # A, Yorktown heights, NY 10598, (914-245-3203).
3. Enviro test Laboratories, 315 Fullerton Avenue, Newburgh, NY 12550, (845-562-0890).

Village of Tarrytown
One Depot Plaza
Tarrytown, NY 10591

TARRYTOWN RESIDENT
Tarrytown, NY 10591